

## Evening Zalas Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY RUS H. E. CURTIS, PERSISSIT. Ludington, Vice-President; John C. Martin of Treasurer; Philip B. Collins, John B

### EDITORIAL BOARD : Craus H. K. CERTIS, Chairman

P. H.	WHALET
JOHN	C. MARTIN
201.4	Sublight dolla as Dontos Labora Dullding

	E REAL AREA TARANA T
	Independence Square, Philadelphia.
8	LEDGES CENTRALBroad and Chestnut Streets
8	ATLANTIC CITY
2	New YORE
15	CHICAGO
s	Loncos
2	NEWS DUBEAUS
57	NEWS BUREAUS THE Post Huliding New York Bureau The Times Huliding
2	NEW YORK BUREAU
57	Sentis Brass
23	LONDON BURRAD

#### SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

pler, Daily ONLT, six cents. By mail, postpaid "Philadelphia, except where foreign postage d. Daily Okily, one month, twenty-flow cents; it, one year, three dollars. All mell sob-payable in advance.

#### BELL, 3000 WALNUT **KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000**

10 Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

#### PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1915.

The man afraid to be a coward passes as a hero.

#### An Arena Ripe for Peace

BASEBALL is an American habit and a national institution. A professional sport, to be successful, is necessarily highly organized. A discipline almost as strict as that required in an army is imperative. It was clear last summer, for instance, that many of the players were taking advantage of the peculiar conditions existing and were not half trying. High-priced stars triffed day after day. Interest in the sport waned. The commercial aspects of it were too strongly emphasized.

Judge Landis is a "fan." He wants, as all other "fans" do, an end of the turmoil and a restoration of normal conditions in the game. He believes, it appears, that it is the duty of the magnates to get together, patch up their differences, forget their animosities and give orders to play ball. It may be that the anti-trust laws, which were not primarily intended to apply to professional sports, render illegal the organization of baseball under the present system. Yet it is an admirable system for all that, as has been proved in the working. It embodies the principle of a strong central authority, without which discipline could not be preserved.

Doubtless details of the peace will be announced in the near future. The end of the anarchy which has existed will be intensely gratifying to the public, which has grown tired of the endless bickering.

#### Save the Babies

CITATISTICIANS can tell within a small D fraction of error just how many hables will die on account of the ignorance of their mothers this summer. The ignorance is preventable. Every one knows that milk turns sour in hot weather, and that bottles improperly cleaned contain disease germs which multiply when introduced into the system of infants.

We know today that pure milk, fed in a sanitary manner to the children, will carry them through the summer in safety, and we know, likewise, that milk that has begun to turn sour is about as fatal to an infant as a dose of strychnine.

Every agency in the city interested in the protection of public health and the conservation of life will be more or less active in warning mothers of the perils that beset their offspring. But what can a few such institutions do in such a great need? If they have the co-operation of all kindly disper capita cost of government, as measured by the ad valorem taxes, is \$23.27 in Massachusetts, \$22.80 in New York, \$14.37 in Illinois and only \$11.52 in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvanians would gladly pay as much

per capita as is paid in Massachusetts if they believed that they were getting their money's worth in service. But the feeling that government is not worth what it costs is what makes paying taxes like having teeth pulled.

#### People Have the Transit Issue in Their Own Hands

AT LAST the people of Philadelphia have the transit issue in their own hands. By an overwhelming vote in favor of the \$5,000,-000 loan they can assure the beginning of work this summer and the achievement of the comprehensive system outlined. The passage by the State Senate yesterday of the loan amendment is a contributing factor of **EUCCESS** 

Let every citizen he sure that he votes on Thursday.

Closing Balm Pots for "Wounded Hearts" T IS not an offense against the law for a parents to use their best judgment in making their children happy, even after the children marry. This is the opinion expressed by a Federal Judge in New York when he dismissed the suit for \$250,000 damages brought by an unwelcome son-in-law against the parents of his wife for alienating her affections. While parental authority ceases with the marriage of the child, tim Judge decided, the parental relation continues, and there is nothing in law or reason to compel a family to receive an unwelcome son-in-law or daughter-in-law. If the parents can conduct themselves toward their child so as to make him or her see that the marriage was a worldly or social mistake, they have the right to do it without being subjected to "such sordid demands as have been exhibited" in the case under discussion. Whatever foolish young people may think of this view, and however it may be regarded by adventurers and adventuresses, many parents will think that it is the soundest pronouncement on the question that has come from the bench in a long time. If it becomes the general rule of law in all courts it will not discourage hasty and ill-considered marriages, but it may relieve the well-to-do from suits for compensatory damages brought by the financially irresponsible party to the contract against the parents of the other party who has repented of the hasty pact.

#### Put Your Slaves to Work

TT WAS a wise man who said that while he admired Fulton and Edison, he was sure that the greatest of all inventors was the man who invented interest. Saving, compound interest, conservative investment-great are these three things, and the greatest of them is saving. There are thousands of men who can make money. but a large percentage of them know noth-

ing whatever about keeping it. The tortoise with a savings bank is headed for a fairer haven than the hare without one Money grows, not on trees, but by work-

ing. It is the most efficient worker in the world, for it never rests. Day and night it is at its task, earning interest, bringing in income. But it must be invested before it can work, and it is not invested if it is squandered.

Few people know the value of money. It is to them a friend whom they know but superficially. Some of its qualities they appreciate. It will buy peanuts, clothes, admission to a theatre, candy, furniture. It supplies food. These are its most obvious uses. But money as a worker, money as a willing and sturdy friend, a slave that never grows old but is always producing, that is the money that only the comparatively few know anything about. They transmute that

### SECOND YPRES FIGHT LOCAL ENGAGEMENT

German Advance Lacks Significance Seen in November Battle - Too Soon to Talk of "New Drive to Channel."

### By FRANK H. SIMONDS

DESPITE the reports which have so far been published describing the contest now proceeding about Ypres, it is by no means clear that the present struggle is comparable with the great battle of November fought on the same fields. In the earlier struggle some 120,000 British troops, hastily detrained and sent into the gap between the extreme left of the French and the sea, were suddenly assailed by something like half a million Germans, including the famous Prussian Guard.

No opportunity came to the British to erect permanent or semi-permanent defenses; they fought in hastily constructed field trenches. Much of the fighting was bayonet work, and nothing in the whole progress of the war in the western field can be compared for casualties with the first battle of Ypres. The British lines endured the storm. Presently, reinforced by French army corps, they yielded a little, but hung on to Ypres. The purpose of German strategy in November was plain. Calais and the other Channel ports were the immediate objective: the destruction of the British army and a second advance to Paris a possible outcome. The whole allied left flank in France and Belgium was in deadly peril.

#### Not even Waterloo was a more closely run race than the battle of Ypres. New Factors Presented

But a second fight on the same ground opens wholly new horizons. First of all, British strength in France has arisen from 120,000 to 750,000. Not all of the 750,000 -probably not more than half-are on the firing line; but this is treble the number that held Ypres in November. In artillery the improvement has been enormous. To the westward about Nieuport, where 50,000 Belgians, the remnant of the defenders of Antwerp, repulsed the Germans, there are now 120,000, six divisions reorganized, supported by new artillery.

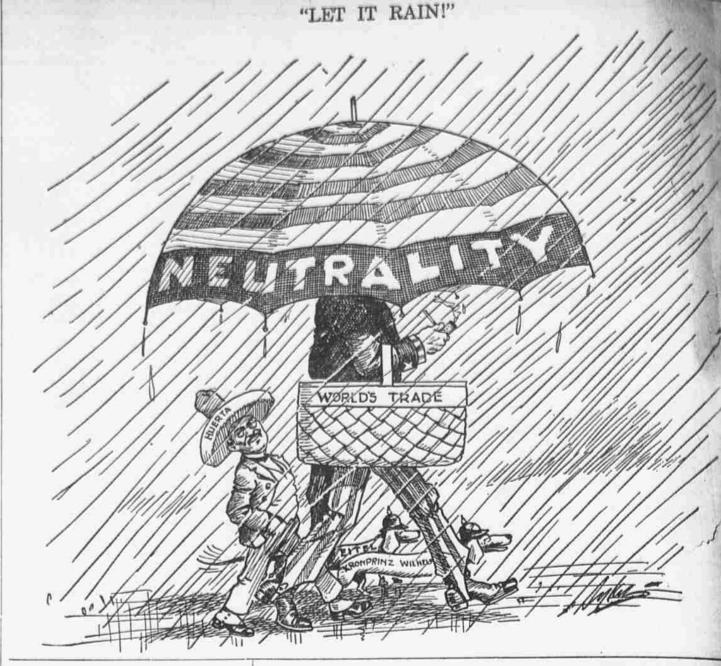
Beyond these advantages lies that incldent to the fortification of allied lines. For months this work has gone on, trench by trench, one line upon another; the British, Belgians and French have dug themselves into a position, held once under terrible pressure, when it was hardly fortified at all.

Under the circumstances it is difficult to believe that the Kaiser's commanders are undertaking to resume the earlier and more ambitious strategy which aimed at Calais, Dunkirk and Boulogne. All told, with available reserves, the British, Belgian and French forces must number close to a million on this narrow front, and a German concentration of equal numbers is not now conceivable.

On the other hand, it is plain that the Germans have won about Ypres, to the west of the town, a local triumph wholly comparable with that of the British at Neuve Chapelle. They have won it, too, in much the same way. First, there has been the concentration of artillery-the great bomhardment, supplemented here by the use of gas-filled projectiles. Then has come the great rush, as at Neuve Chapelle. Finally the German advance has been checked, the Germans have consolidated the ground taken and the Allies have resorted to counterattacks, which have been more or less successful, as German or allied statements are accepted.

#### "Nibbling" Tactics Borrowed

Now, on the present evidence, this is a perfect repetition of the allied tactics of "nfbbling," which were exemplified at Neuve Chanelle and about St. Mihlel. It is a fight for local advantage, an effort to take a position of real but local strategic value and to inflict enormous losses on the opponent by forcing him to make costly counter-attacks to regain his lost ground. The point selected by the Germans for their attack, west of Ypres instead of east, where they advanced in the autumn, is a natural target. Could they actually break through the line here, and were there no line of defense in the rear, they could penetrate between the Belgians and the British, throw the Belgians back upon Dunkirk and roll the English in upon the French at La Bassee.



But the last attempt, with every advantage in their favor, was costly and profitless. A general and sweeping success five months later is almost unthinkable.

On the other hand, by taking the offensive now the Germans may fairly hope to force the Allies to conform to their attacks. They may expect to relieve pressure in Alsace and French Lorraine by their own operations in Flanders. Above all, they will put an end to a condition wholly intolerable to German high command in which the German forces in the west are everywhere on the defensive. It is plain now that for their present operation the Germans have withdrawn troops from the East Prussian frontier, Floods and thaws have made this region impassable for many weeks; hence the Germans in this field have been released for western operations. Probably not a few regiments which shared in the victory at the Mazurian Lakes are now in the line before Ypres. Others are unquestionably appearing in the Carpathians and contributing to the patent check to Russian advance.

#### Purely Local Engagement

In sum, as it now appears, the second battle of Ypres is a purely local engagement. marked by desperate fighting and huge losses, but hardly as serious a battle as that of November, when the whole battle line in France and Belgium was placed in jeopardy and the Kalser came within an ace of winning to Napoleon's cliff at Boulogne and carrying his front, if not to the walls of Paris, at least to Amiens and the Somme. What the Germans have so far won is an admirable counterpoise to allied gains at

# LIVING ABOVE THE EARTHQUAKE

The People of the Abruzzi Build Houses of Stone After Every Destructive Shock-A Town in the Azores That Has Risen Many Times From Similar Ruin.

#### By SAMUEL HARRIS

AGAIN the demons down under the land have violently shaken Italy. The gods of war and the gods of the earthquake seem to be conspiring against the peace and prosperity of the nation. Quakes, we learn, have been of almost daily occurrence at Avezzano and in the surrounding territory since the heavy, disastrous shock of January 13. Twice in that period the disturbances have een severe.

There runs through the peninsula one of those fissures, or "faults," as the geologists call them, which are scattered over the globe, and which, as the earth's crust adjusts itself to changing conditions of pressure, work havee with the towns and fields above them. Though these fissures serve much the same purpose as do the breaks in the continuity of a huge bridge, allowance being made in both cases for expansion and contraction, nature is a clumsy worker and the joints do not slip smoothly. Hence, while the consequences may not be serious to the globe as a whole, the local effects are sometimes devastating. Throughout history Italy has known these disturbances, some of them exceedingly violent. Always there is the threat of disaster to the people who island. As it lies in the sun and looks out on the Atlantic it is constantly reminded of its many troubles by a huge, bleak rock that was once part of the city, but is now almost a mile from the coast. The mooring rings with which the city once gripped vessels to the shore of its prosperous harbor are now rusting far out in the sea, and the harber has been destroyed by reefs and rocks that have tumbled up to the surface during the upheavals.

The big, black rock out in the sea is a crater that was active before Villa France was settled. Throughout the city one finds great masses of black lava that pound through the streets. But Villa Franca never has been discouraged. After each destruction it has rebuilt itself and returned to its business. Boiling lava has buried parts of the city, but as soon as the lava cooled it has been laid out into streets and bouses have been built above those buried. Today Villa Franca is a community of short but wide streets, beautiful avenidas, pretty parks and quaint old churches. Tomorrow all these may be ruined without a moment's notice, just as has happened many times la the past.

posed persons, however, they may be able to prove for once that the statisticians are wrong, and that the average number of bables will not die every week from improper feeding in hot weather.

#### Better Reduce Than Raise Auto Fees

THE time is not far distant when the propriety of compelling the owner of an automobile to pay a license for the privilege of operating it on the highways will be almost as questionable as the propriety of compelling the owner of a horse and carriage to get a license before he can use the streets.

The automobile, which was first a rich man's toy, is now a business necessity. Not only are motor trucks and delivery wagons used in business, but passenger vehicles are used almost as much in trade as for pleas-Whether they are used for business ure. or pleasure, they have either displaced horses or supplemented them. The motorcar is so common that it is difficult to justify exceptional treatment of it.

While it will always be wise to license and number the cars for identification, the amount of the license fee should be reduced instead of increased. The money needed to keep the highways in condition ought to be raised by general tax upon all property instead of by an increase in the license fees. The day of toll roads is passing, and the toll system will be abolished as soon as possible. It should not be perpetuated by a system of heavy fees for motorcars, which would amount really to an annual compounding of the tolls for the use of the highways. The proposition to tax a \$400 car \$20 a year in the form of a licenso fee, and other cars in proportion, now before the General Assembly, is outrageous and ought to be abandoned at once.

Is Government Worth What It Costs? DOLITICIANS talk continuously about rerenchment and reform, as though the people were intensely interested in these subjects. But there has been no retrenchment in recent years. Government is costing more than ever before. In 1902 the taxes levied on property at the ad valorem rate averaged \$9.22 for each inhabitant throughout the Union. In 1912 the amount had grown to \$13.91, according to a compilation of figures by the Bureau of Census just made public. 'This is an increase of nearly 49 per cent. in ten years. And what have we to show for it?

It may be said that the extra expense is due to the uniform increase in the cost of everything, but the more plausible explanation is that it has arisen from the growing extravagance of government. It manifests itself not only in increased salaries to public servante, but in new enterprises which might better be left to individual initiative and imitvidual management, where the fear of an unfavorable balance short would compal aconomy and emclancy.

But with all the general increase in govrnmental expenditure there is some satis action in the comparative soonomy with plush affairs are managed in this State. The , who haven't any to get some.

knowledge into riches, independence, health comfort, self-reliance. You can work for your pennies or have

your pennies work for you. The more of those you work for that you put to working for you the better off you will be. Modest savings soon become a competency. It is easy to throw away today what would be comfort in old age. Nor is there any need to be miserly. There is a happy mean between extravagance and frugality, and the wise man finds it.

Centuries of human experience have shown that a fool is known by the rapidity with which he separates himself from his money. Learn to be a saver and you will never be a loafer.

#### "The Coquelin of the Movies"

HANDSOME is that handsome does" was not spoken of John Bunny. Of this mirthmaker to the millions it can be said affectionately that "Homely is that homely Some one has called him "the does." Coquelin of the Movies," and, truly, he is better than a clown. He has helped demonstrate the artistic possibilities of a wonderful art. A writer in the World's Work mays:

I have an idea that the new art of the photoplay is going to owe a good deal more to Mr. John Bunny in the future. He has already shown that a real actor can make an incredible success before this audience without any of the vulgarity or horseplay which used to be considered essential. With the audience itself being constantly re-cruited from the ranks of the more critical, and with actors of tasts and ability, the moving picture of tomorow is bound to excel even its present wonders.

Hosts of people have found the Bunny films good fun, and when to his provocation of smiles and laughter is added the service to which the World's Work writer pays tribute John Bunny has a deserved place in the public regard. The news comes that he is dead, and hundreds of thousands of his admirers breathed a sigh of regret as they read the report in the papers yesterday afternoon.

#### He who hesitates is bossed.

of 11	be	undeclded	18	to	be	neutral,	that	11
Italy.								

l	The	beat.	seller	18	the	man	who	deliver
l	the go	ods.						
ţ			-	_	-		· · · ·	

Riding in automobiles is just one jitney after another.

All the gas in Europe is not in the trenches by any means.

What has Mr. Roosevelt's being a boss got to do with the charge that Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy worked in unlaon?

Secretary Danlels says that the navy is in better shape than it ever was before, yet many people find that statement very discouraging.

The best government is not that which considers it a crime for people to have money, but that which encourages those

But in the whole western fighting since the battle of the Alane opened neither side has succeeded in any such grandiose operation. Rods and half-miles have been the measure of local advantages, and momentary success in piercing first lines has ended in a dead halt upon the second or the third.

Conceivably the Germans have again set out to "hack their way through" Flanders.

THE CREATOR OF THE GERMAN NAVY

O NE of the most interesting of yesterday's war dispatches was the quotation of a telegram sent by the Kaiser to Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine

and Admiral of the fleet; "On today's 50th anniversary of your entering the naval service, I express my heartiest congratulations, also my pleasure that, with God's help, it was granted you to celebrate this day still in active service and full vigor.

"I embrace this opportunity to assure you of my warmest gratitude for

VON TIRPITZ your great services to the

Fatherland by the successful extension of the navy. With justified pride you can look today on this, your life work, the importance of which the present war has strikingly shown. As a sign of my gratitude, I confer on you the Grand Commander of the Royal House, Order of the House of Hohenzollern."

The Germans have their own descriptive name for Admiral von Tirpitz. It is "Tirpitz the Eternal." No German since Bismarck has held public office so long. The real creator of the German navy, he has directed its policy for the last 17 years. He is the man who gave British navalism its hardest race. He is the man who built that famous torpedo fleet. He is the man who still says, "I can wait."

In 1890 an American, Captain Mahan, published his book on "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History." Emperor William II, at his first meeting with the great naval historian, said to him: "I have not read your book; I have devoured it." This book supplied the seed which presently flowered in the Emperor's declaration, "Our future lies on the water."

For several years the Emperor's proposals

Hill No. 60 and at Neuve Chapelle, The moral effect is not to be minimized. That Germany is able to resume the offensive with such violence and success will be an unpleasant surprise to all allied observers. But it is too soon to talk of a "new drive to the Channel" or another attempt to take Calais.

#### READING HISTORY

He who reads history learns to distinguish what is local from what is universal; what is transitory from what is eternal; to discriminate between exceptions and rules; to trace the operation of disturbing causes; to separate the general principles, which are always true and everywhere applicable, from the accidental circurrywhere applicable, from the accidental cfr-cumstances with which in every community they are blended, and with which, in an iso-lated community, they are confounded by the most philosophical mind. Hence it is that in generalization the writers of modern times have far surpassed those of antiquity .- Macaulay.

#### THE VIRTUE OF HUMILITY

Humility is a virtue all preach, none prac-tice; and yet everybody is content to hear.--John Selden.

found no sympathetic response in Germany, For several years he was on the lookout for the man who could make his naval dream a reality. He wanted a "new" man, a modern man. He found him in Alfred Tirpitz.

When the Kaiser called him from duty at an Asiatic station, Tirpitz was not "von." Tirpitz came of a somewhat plebeian family, according to standards which previously had determined rank and promotion in the German navy. He grew up in a small town, more than a hundred miles from sea, into a raw-boned, ungainly boy, but a boy distinguished by a certain force of character and fixed determination. When his father, a village lawyer, put him aboard a Prussian frigate, when the lad was 17, these characteristics enabled him to advance in splite of aristocratic opposition.

It was the Kaiser's new Minister of Marine who brushed aside the conventional qualifications for promotion. It was he who soundly established the merit system in the German navy. In the early days, youthful aristocrats, pained at 'firpits's habit of advancing the sons of tradesmen over their heads, would run to the Kaiser for consolation. They seldom, if ever, found it.

"You'll have to get along with him as well as you can." the Emperor once said. "That's what I have to do."

Tirpits was the man who introduced shirtsleeve methods into the German Admiralty and the man who roused public opinion in favor of a big naval program. Public opinion was naces sary, contrary to a common belief that the Kaiser's nod is omnipotent. Von Tirplis is a press agent. He started the Navy League, the parent of all similar organizations in the world. Our little Navy League, with its few thousand members, is pygmy-like beside that of Germany, with nearly 1,500,000 contributors.

Some my that this men, more than at other, has molded European history.

dwell above the earthquake.

#### Not So Strange, After All

Human nature triumphs over fear, however, and the Abruzzi seems to lose none of its attractiveness as a place of abode. The people of this region, as the human fashion s, continue their allegiance as if the territory were as safe as any other. The dispatches show that the loss of life from the recent heavy earth shocks was slight, as compared with the disaster in January, one reason being that so many of the inhabitants were occupying temporary tents and huts, and not the dangerous stone houses which had been ruined in January. But the people will build of stone again. It is their longestablished way, despite all warnings from events. After every repeated experience, though it is easily possible to build houses which no earthquake will harm much, or even at all, they go on using their most convenient material, and do not employ it in ways that would considerably reduce its.

perils.

region.

This will seem strange or reprehensible only to those who do not realize that life cannot be lived in a state of constant preparation for all contingencies, even the remote ones, and that it would be intolerably expensive and inconvenient constantly to guard against every danger that may arise. Stone houses have advantages which more than counterbalance their dangers even in Italy, and the Italians will go on living in them till the end of time, just as they will go on living on the slopes of Vesuvius and Etna. This is done, not in ignorace of peril, but in recognition, conscious or unconscious, of the fact that while disaster is always possible. at no given moment or day or year is it sufficiently probable to compel, or even to justify, removal to a safer but less fertile

Habit of mind and constraint of circumstance have produced similar instances in this country. In the cyclone country many of the people neglect to prepare against the ever-present menace. In the valley of the Mississippi men still make their homes where the floods have more than once come and gone. In San Francisco, a generation ago, the citizens said they would not have buildings more than three stories in height-frequent earth tremore told them to be careful. The rest of that tale is known to everybody.

#### **Misfortunes** of Villa Franca

A poor little island village of the Azores has trembled in sympathy with almost every volcanic eruption or violent earthquake that has been felt in any part of the world in the last five centuries. Villa Franca, once the proud capital of St. Michael's, has been destroyed and rebuilt four times; has been terribly damaged on many occasions; has been shaken by echoes from Vesuvius, Etna and Mont Pelce. It has suffered so many violent but less disastrous seismic disturbances that the residents have lost count of them.

The one-time capital is now a meek little town of 2000 inhabitants, sprawled out on a gentia slope on the southern coast of the

As the stories of San Francisco, the Abruzzi and Villa Franca suggest, there are earthquakes of high and low degree. Ther frequency in many parts of the world is more startling to read about, seemingly, than it is to experience as a resident. Figures show that Japan in eight years had \$331 shocks, and Greece, 3187 in six years. These statistics include disturbances # slight that only the selsmograph detected them, but the number is plentiful enough San Francisco feels a slight tremor aimost every week.

#### The Seismologist's Interest

There are two curious points well worth noting about earthquakes which are not gony erally known. In the first place, the more overwhelming the consequence of an earthquake may be in a human and material sense, the less interesting is it usually to the seismological expert; in the second place, the range of the shock is in inverse ratio to the amount of destruction which it causes of the earth's surface. For the scientist who has specialized in the investigation of selfmic disturbances will tell you that the really big earthquakes occur most frequently, not in populous countries like Italy and Japan but in desolate regions far from the familier centres of civilization or down in the depils of the ocean. The fact that so many these sands of lives have been lost in an early quake has less significance for the experiwho is concerned with the scientific rather than the human consequences of the convolsion-than the effects which may have been made on the rock-formations of the earth we inhabit.

There are, you must know, such things as earth-waves as well as ether-waves. 200 while the other-waves have, by the genius of a Marconi, been harnessed into the service of mankind, no scientist has yet discovered any uses for earth-waves, or even any mana of utilizing them. The shock of a seine disturbance travels in waves at the rate of two miles a second in the actual vicinity is the disturbance, and this rate rapidly distr ishes as the distance traveled by the earth waves increases. The deeper the originality movement happens to be, the further the shock travels; but the deeper the movement on the other hand, the less extensive, and usually the less serious, from the point of view of loss of life, is the visible effect an the earth's surface

### THE MARTYRS' HYMN

Flung to the heedless winds, or on the water cast. The martyra' ashes watched shall gathered in

And from that scattered dust, around us and

Shall spring a plenteous seed of witnesses 10

The Father hath received their latest inter

And vain is Satan's boast of victory is Col

Still, atill, though dead, they speak, and sum pet-tangued, proclaim To many awakened lands, the One available Name.

-Martin Luther, translation by W. J. J.